

MAJ. M'KINLEY'S

Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for President.

The Document Touches Most of the Important Planks in the

Republican National Platform—The Major Discusses the Money Question at Great Length—He Favors the Use of Both Gold and Silver on a Parity.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27.—Maj. McKinley gave his letter of acceptance to the press associations Wednesday afternoon having finished his last reading and revision of it at half-past twelve o'clock. The letter touches upon all of the important planks in the republican national platform, but the first half of it is devoted to an incisive discussion of the money question. The major in part says:

Hon. John M. Thurston, and others, members of the notification committee of the republican national convention. Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the republican candidate for president I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic, which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

For the first time since 1878, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the democratic party and its allies, the peoples' and silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the

republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance, and so far-reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, sober and unprejudiced judgment at all points. We need not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mines of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 35 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 35 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

Since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use are coined on account of the government and not for the private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at a very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at the face value of one hundred cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at parity with gold, which has then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to

maintain the parity.

The dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollar into circulation. It could get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there ends. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars then, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 35 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But such would be the result is against reason and contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and the value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producer of the country, and create a mass of unpayable debts, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism can not be secured by independent action on the part of the United States. It requires the consent of the world. The coinage of silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial value is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to the world, she does not, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and no real money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending in 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

The major says that we now have more silver in circulation than gold. By means of legislation during and since 1878 more than \$200,000,000 of silver or its representatives have been put in circulation. Prior to that time there had been less than nine millions of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States.

Of the double standard McKinley says: "It is the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

The republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as is recorded abundantly above. It has only said that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China. \$300,000,000 more than Great Britain; \$130,000,000 more than France; \$400,000,000 more than Germany.

The republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement and if elected president it will be its duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defeat, if not defeat, international bimetallism.

It is proposed by the republican party to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold. The government has pledged of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the republican party since 1878. It will preserve their quality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will consent to put this system on the silver basis which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

The farmers and laborers would suffer most from the debasement of the currency, the major, and then goes on to discuss the unlimited irredeemable paper currency question. He says:

"The graver menace to our financial standing and the welfare of the people is the every patriotic citizen should be aroused to, promptly meet and effectually defeat it."

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effects of it in our trade. The one must be averted; the other is the corrected. The republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If it were needed to strengthen this system on the silver basis, people it is found in the lesson and experience of the last past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of the new systems and know what each has done for them.

McKinley strongly favors reciprocity and says the splendid results of reciprocity are striking and suggestive.

The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal.

Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge Officers.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—The supreme lodge K. P. at its morning session elected the following officers: Philip T. Colgrove, of Michigan, supreme chancellor; Thomas H. Sample, of Pennsylvania, vice supreme chancellor; Albert Steinhart, of Alabama, supreme prelate; R. L. C. White, of Tennessee, supreme keeper of records and seals; Thomas D. Meares, of North Carolina, supreme master of exchequer; Jas. H. Moulson, of New Brunswick, supreme master of arms.

Two Unknown Men Killed by a Train.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—A special to the Press from Sandusky, O., says: Two unknown men were killed at Venice by an east bound Lake Shore train Thursday morning. They were walking on the track. From papers found on them they appeared to be iron workers. They had union cards bearing Toledo, Chicago and Cleveland stamps.

Michigan Populists Nominate.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 27.—The populist convention Wednesday nominated the following state ticket: Governor, Chas. R. Slight; lieutenant governor, Justin E. Whiting; state treasurer, Otto E. Karste; of Gogebic; auditor general, A. E. Cole, of Livingston; attorney general, Alfred J. Murphy, of Detroit.

TROOPS OUT.

The Situation in Louisville Becoming Very Serious.

The Five Station Houses Are Guarded by Squads of Police.

The Officers of the Old Board of Safety Also Under Guard—The Courier-Journal Says Mayor Todd Has Joined the A. P. A.—Uneasiness in the City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—After hearing the argument in the contempt proceedings against Mayor Todd and the aldermen, Judge Toney adjourned court until 2 p. m. Thursday and granted a respite to the defendants until that hour, when he will render a decision.

Nearly every member of the police force, including all captains and officers refused to recognize the new chief of police. The five station houses were guarded throughout the day by squads of police who were instructed to hold them at all hazards. The officers of the old board of safety and the chief of police were under a like guard, but the new chief remained in the mayor's office and made no attempt to take possession.

The Negro element are very much excited over the prospect of a new police force and fire department, and as all of them are republicans, a mass meeting has been called for Thursday night, when they will demand their share of the spoils. It is now said that Mayor Todd will take immediate steps to remove the democratic board of public works from office by impeachment.

The Courier Journal Thursday morning says that Mayor Todd has joined the A. P. A. All three members of the new board of safety are members of the order.

There was an air of uneasiness about the city Wednesday because of the impeachment of the old board of public safety and the consequent demoralizations of the police force which the resigning powers are determined to capture. There was a cutting affair Wednesday afternoon in which two ex-detectives, Wm. DeForrester, a witness for the prosecution, and Tom Gonnell, a witness for the defense figured and Wednesday night Col. John B. Castleman, commanding the Louisville legion, first regiment Kentucky state guards, ordered infantry companies A and B, and a detail from battery A. 78 men in all, to report at the armory to guard it for the night. Capt. David Castleman, who is in charge, declines to state what his orders are.

Wednesday night at Frankfort Appellate Judge Hazlerigg was ready to hear argument on the motion of the old board of safety to reinstate Judge Toney's injunction, but the attorneys agreed to postpone matters until Thursday morning.

The mayor and the new board of safety are waiting on the decision of the courts, in the injunction suit before making any more changes in the police department. At noon Thursday an order was issued warning captains to close up all disorderly houses and pool rooms in their district or be discharged from the force.

SENATOR CAFFEY, of Louisiana, Will Be Permanent Chairman of the Coming National Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—It can now be positively stated that Senator Caffey, of Louisiana, will be the permanent chairman of the coming national democratic convention. Ex-Gov. Flower, of New York, is the latest for temporary chairman and he has been put down as the man. Senator Vilas' boom for the head of the ticket has been broken by the announcement that Wisconsin, his own state, has declared for Bragg, while Watterson's chances have gone up considerably by reason of the news from New York that that state is taking a great interest in the Kentuckian's boom. Carlisle is now entirely out of the race, by his own decree. He has written declaring that he can not afford to accept the nomination, for "it would not appear well, as he is the man who has had control of the issuance and sale of government bonds—a vital question in the campaign."

Indiana will go into the convention without a candidate for the first time in 30 years, and it now looks like Bragg or Watterson.

THE RELAY RACE.

The Courier Arrives at Lovelock One Hour Behind Schedule Time.

LOVELOCK, Nev., Aug. 27.—At 3:05 o'clock Thursday morning the Examiner-Journal trans-continental bicycle relay reached Lovelock about one hour behind schedule time. After leaving Hot Springs the Courier met with a series of mishaps in the form of punctured tires and crippled wheels caused by tumbles in the darkness over rocky roads. The 300 miles from San Francisco to this city were covered in 39 hours and six minutes, phenomenal time considering the almost impassable roadway for the latter part of the distance. At every city in Nevada the entire population turned out to cheer the intrepid riders.

Office-Holders Warned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The civil service commission has issued an order to federal office-holders warning all employees against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes. The order is sweeping in its character and effects all branches of the government service. Violators of the law will be prosecuted.



A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St. N.Y.

BUCKEYE NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Sound Money Democratic Delegates of Ohio Meet at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Two hundred delegates are in attendance at the state convention of the sound money democrats here. It was to have been called to order at 11 a. m., but owing to delay in the arrival of trains, it was nearly noon when Congressman Outhwaite called for order. Among the prominent democrats in the convention are V. P. Kline, of Cleveland, W. W. Medary, of this city, Col. S. K. Donavin, Henry Appthorp, Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, and E. L. Hinman, of Columbus.

In his speech opening the convention Mr. Outhwaite denounced the state convention and the national convention of the democrats as un-democratic and populist. The free silver agitation, he said, had effectively put a stop to all new industrial enterprises. His severe criticism of the plank referring to the supreme court, and the sectional utterances of Senator Tillman called forth great applause. At 12:15 the convention took a recess to 2:15, after the following committees had been appointed:

On resolutions—Virgil P. Kline, Julius Dexter, Henry C. Marshall, Henry Appthorp, Wm. Simm and Newell Kennon.

On nominations: A. E. Burrell, R. F. Goulder, H. Van Ness, H. T. Thompson and E. W. Tolerton. Temporary Chairman Outhwaite announced that John H. Clarke, of Youngstown, had been selected for chairman, and W. S. Forman, of Cincinnati, for secretary. On reassembling Thursday afternoon Mr. Clarke delivered a strong address to the convention.

The platform adopted declares that the Chicago convention platform is un-democratic and unpatriotic. It declares that that platform is intended to divide the people into classes and to array one against the other; and it condemns the federal administration for the enforcement of law; and for the preservation of the public credit, attacks the highest tribunal of law in the nation and strikes at the right of private contract. It condemns the Chicago platform proposition to issue paper currency by the government in place of the national bank currency without limit, and refers to the free silver coinage proposition as the crowning folly of the document. All these declarations of the Chicago platform are rejected by the platform of the sound money democrats, and the principles of coinage proclaimed by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland are endorsed.

Must Pay Wages in Silver.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 27.—The United States shipping commissioner at this port is inserting in the shipping articles of all vessels bound for foreign ports, a clause providing that the final payment for crews' wages shall be made in United States silver coin or its equivalent. This ruling has created much dissatisfaction among seamen. Ship owners assert that this action is a precautionary movement in anticipation of the probable adoption of the free coinage laws.

Brooklyn's Official Trial Trip.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The new cruiser, Brooklyn, left her anchorage below at 5:15, but was delayed for her official trial trip.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

B. & O. S. W.  
DEPART—6:00 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 11:25 p. m.  
ARRIVE—8:05 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:25 p. m., 8:55 p. m., 9:55 p. m.

T. & O. C. Ex.  
LEAVE—3:10 p. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 a. m.  
ARRIVE—4:47, 12:15 p. m., 7:50 a. m.

C. & M.  
LEAVE—6:25 a. m., 3:55 p. m.  
ARRIVE—11:15 a. m., 7:05 p. m.

Z. & O.  
LEAVE—6:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m.  
ARRIVE—10:40 a. m., 5:55 p. m.

O. R. R. R. (Eastern Time).  
SOUTH—9:34 a. m., 8:05, 7:33 p. m.  
NORTH—12:32, 3:50 a. m., 7:27 p. m.

OHIO POPULISTS

Nominate a State Ticket—The Resolutions Indorse the St. Louis Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—The state populists in convention at Springfield proceeded Thursday morning with the nomination of a state ticket and it was the fusion terms accepted Wednesday night. The nomination by the democrats of C. A. White, of Clermont county, for secretary of state; and William Beaumont, of Licking, for member of the state board of public works was indorsed. The resolutions indorse the St. Louis convention, and declare in favor of state control of the liquor tariff. A committee was appointed to confer with the democratic state committee in regard to the details of the fusion. This must be done within fifteen days. E. D. Stark, of Cleveland, was nominated for supreme judge on the third ballot. Thomas J. Creager, of Springfield, was nominated on the sixth ballot for state food and dairy commissioner.

Bryan in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Hon. Daniel McConville, chairman of the Ohio democratic executive committee says that Bryan's itinerary for Ohio on the next week's visit is: Cleveland, Monday night, August 31, Columbus, September 1, and then next day visits Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine and Findlay, en route to Toledo, where he speaks at night. He further says Mr. Bryan is to return late in October and put in a whole week speaking at Cincinnati and all over the state.

An Unknown Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—The badly decomposed remains of an unknown man were found on the banks of Walnut creek Wednesday afternoon. Close examination reveals a bullet hole in the head. A 38-caliber revolver was found on the ground near him, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

To Elect a Major.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Adj. Gen. Axline issued an order Wednesday for the election of a major of the Fourteenth regiment, O. N. G., to succeed W. W. Holmes, resigned. The nominating convention is to be held September 1 and election September 8.

L. O. O. F. Home Contract Let.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—The board of trustees of the proposed Odd Fellows' home at Springfield, O., met here Wednesday and awarded the contract for the building to H. J. Evans & Sons, of Zanesville, O., at their bid of \$37,950.

Convict Uses a Club.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Charles Johnson, a Hamilton county convict, is in solitary confinement Thursday for a brutal assault on Addis Lewis, another convict, with a club. Lewis was badly beaten about the head.

Snook for Judge.

HICKSVILLE, O., Aug. 27.—The republicans of the Second subdivision of the Third judicial district met at Bryan Wednesday and renominated W. H. Snook, of Paulding, for common pleas judge.

The Bridge Gave Way.

LIMA, O., Aug. 27.—The bridge over the Ottawa river, near McBeth's lake, broke down while William Swartz was driving his team of horses and wagon over it. Swartz escaped by jumping, but the team fell through and both horses were killed.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—West Virginia—Fair Friday; northerly winds shifting to southerly.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Friday; light variable winds shifting to southerly.

Kentucky—Generally fair Friday; slightly warmer; northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Indiana—Fair Friday; rising temperatures; variable winds.

To Stem the Falls of Niagara

Would be an easier task than to check the tide of universal confidence and ever-swelling public patronage bestowed upon

"THE BUCKEYE."

We give our verbal assurance

for the most satisfactory values

or to refund your money.

We have secured the public confidence by deserving it. We retain it by a display of practical appreciation.

School will soon commence and the boys will have to have an outfit. We call your attention to our Boys' and Children's Department, which is now complete with all the latest Fall Styles in Boys' and Children's Clothing.

BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS.

Boys' Long Pant Suits, good substantial dark grey and mixed cassimeres, sizes 13 to 19 \$3.50

Boys' Long Pant Suits, elegantly made in strictly all-wool chevots and cassimeres, blue, black and fancy, sizes 13 to 19 \$5.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits, in all the Latest Fall Patterns, checks and plaids straight out, double breasted or round cut \$7.50

Boys' Long Pant Suits, handsomely made and trimmed, fly front coat and vest, in fine \$10.00

Children's Department. Child's All-wool Jersey Suits in blue, heavily braided, sizes 3 to 8 years \$1.50, \$2.25

This is absolutely the biggest bargain ever offered by us in this line.

Child's all-wool double breasted suits in blue, black and grey, well made and trimmed, sizes 4 to 15 years \$2.50

Children's all-wool suits in Reefers and Juniors, big sailor collars and heavily braided, Latest Fall Fashions, \$3.75

The Buckeye.

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

Cor. Front and Butler sts., Old P. O. Building

MARIETTA, OHIO.

Children's all-wool suits in Reefers and Juniors, big sailor collars and heavily braided, Latest Fall Fashions, \$3.75

The Buckeye.

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

Cor. Front and Butler sts., Old P. O. Building

MARIETTA, OHIO.